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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

DISTRICT SCHOOLS,

FOR THE

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEARS 1876 and 1877,

WITH THE REPORT OF THE

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

SALT LAKE CITY:

W. C. DUNBAR, PUBLIC PRINTER, SALT LAKE HERALD OFFICE.

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OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIAL
SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS:
Salt Lake City, Utah,
January 31, 1878

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I submit to your Honorable Body the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of District Schools in this Territory, for the years ending first Monday in November, 1876-7.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN TAYLOR,
Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Having been elected as Superintendent of the District Schools of this Territory, at the August election of 1877, the short period of my service in that position compels me to rely, in part, upon others for required data, covering the past two years. But in such research as I have been able to make and such communications had in a very limited period of time, assisted by those observations which so often prove our best instructors, I am justified in congratulating the people of this Territory on a gratifying progress in the present, and a healthy promise for the future, in matters of education.

The importance of education, and its value, in all the relations of life, are recognized and appreciated by all classes. Our age has become so eminently inquisitive, so devoted to the investigation of universal truth, and has found such wonders in the laws of force and matter, that the enjoyment of the intellect through the acquisition of knowledge is valued more and more.

Our children become thinkers through the revelations of letters, by means of which the discoveries and inventions that have occupied the minds of former ages are appropriated, and their usefulness reproduced and added to in this. Each decade adds to accumulated wisdom, and this extended knowledge pushes its possessors to a wonderful elevation of intelligence; uniting men in a common equality of thought, and fitting them for positions in those higher, social, political and religious spheres that mark the elevation of our race, and develop individual usefulness. It is by this seemingly slow process of education, assisted by self-restraint; by the silent, but all powerful influence of the family circle, by habits of industry, and aided by the Almighty, that our children can be elevated to all the enjoyments and powers of useful citizenship, and become enabled to furnish combinations of science, freedom of thought, and material progress; whose value to the State and society cannot be measured in words. Knowledge is the power through which disease is averted and life prolonged; the masses clothed, fed and housed; vice punished and virtue rewarded; the landscape beautified with the works of culture and thrift; and the manifold agencies of commerce and manufactures made to perform their varied and growing functions; and through the agency of steam and electricity, by which also time and distance are apparently obliterated, manifested in our steamboats, our railroads and telegraph communications, making cosmopolitans of us all and bringing us into close communication with the whole world.

These truths having become axioms, it will be both the pleasure and the duty of Legislatures, as far as possible, to encourage and stimulate whatever system of education, in their judgment, is best adapted to the necessities of their constituencies; coupled with their ability to sustain.

In this connection your attention is respectfully called to that portion of the Message sent to your Honorable Body, this session, by the Governor, relating to "Common Schools," in which His Excellency calls attention to the fact that every religious denomination in the

Territory deems it necessary to furnish schools for its children, and gives the character of our school laws as the reason therefor. Notwithstanding the many excellent suggestions he offers in the abstract, I would respectfully submit that, outside of those denominational schools to which he refers, I know of none in this Territory, excepting that excellent institution, the Brigham Young Academy, in Provo, which is of that class. I would further remark, that there is no State nor Territory in the Union that is without such denominational schools, and that, although legislation has been tried frequently, in different States, to regulate these matters, it has hitherto signally failed. And while I fully concur with His Excellency the Governor in his suggestion in relation to "graded schools, with buildings devoted exclusively to school purposes" which should be attained as soon as practicable, yet I fail to see either the justice or equity of attempting, or the power of the Legislature to enforce the application of the $30,000.00 expended for private tuition (a large amount of which is gathered from abroad for Mission Schools), for the purposes of either District or City schools. On the other hand, there is no class distinction in our District schools, they are open alike to all denominations who choose to send, and all can avail themselves of any advantages resulting from any appropriation for school purposes made by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory. The amount of money people choose to spend annually for the private instruction of their children, is evidently a matter quite beyond the control of your Honorable Body, and is regulated and limited only by the inclination and capacity of those who choose to spend their own money, or that procured from others. It is true that nine-tenths of the people of this Territory are Latter-day Saints, and it cannot be denied, that with them as with other denominations, that if any religious instructions be introduced into our schools, it would be that believed in by the great majority of the people. But we have striven to avoid in our public schools, as in all our public enterprises, these religious distinctions which seem to make themselves so offensive to the generality of mankind; ac-

cording to all men the same rights that we claim ourselves. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Territory, for the establishment and support of the District Schools, furnishes, in my judgment, all the relief at present necessary. The third section of that Act provides for the assessment of a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for school purposes. Such a tax in Salt Lake City alone would produce about $17,000.00, which, added to the City's share of the appropriation, made by the Legislature, and judiciously proportioned and expended, would furnish quite an aid to the cause of education in this city for some time to come, in addition to the $30 000.00 which are spent annually in private tuition, and to "screen their religious training from the jostle of public schools." Furthermore, the fourth section provides "that whenever more than one-fourth of one per cent. per annum shall be necessary to purchase, build, repair or furnish school-houses, or for other school purposes, an estimate of the approximate cost shall be made by the Trustees, and the rate per cent. may be increased to any sum not exceeding three per cent. per annum."

Again, besides the one fourth of one per cent., equal at present to the entire revenue of the Territory, there is in addition, $26,750.00 appropriated from the Territorial quota, besides the very ample provisions made in the fourth section.

The above would seem to be quite liberal, unless it should be thought best by your Honorable Body, for the convenience of collection, to make a change by inserting, as has been suggested, the amount required in the Revenue Bill, and withdrawing the like amount from the School Law.

In any event, I can find no just cause or necessity that would justify the levying of any additional tax for school purposes, upon the people at large of this Territory, although I do feel that should any increase of revenue for school uses be found necessary, or if the present burden of taxation for those purposes should be found too heavy, it would be but right and proper that a class of property which constantly uses all the machinery of our

courts of law, at a great expense to the Territory, which receives so much and gives so little, which bears from us great quantities of material wealth annually, and places it in hands outside of our borders, and which receives protection from our settlements, and the benefits of our improvements, should by all rules of equity and justice, contribute by means of a proper tax paid to the sustenance of our school fund; and I trust that this session of the Legislature will furnish a law, providing for the levying of a tax upon mining property, for the use and benefit of our District Schools.

The clause of the law referred to in section 4, does not authorize the assessment of the tax therein provided for by the Legislature, but leaves the decision to those most interested and most competent to judge of the wants of each School District, the residents and taxpayers thereof. The present laws properly interpreted are sufficiently liberal, and capable of supplying all the needs of education for a time, at least. And this opinion is sustained by the fact that throughout the Territory there is an intelligent and capable product of our school system, in the shape of young men and women, whose degree of intelligence and general ability to perform the duties of life, will compare favorably with, and surpass the average of those in any portion of our country. This statement is fully sustained by the report of illiteracy in the several States and Territories, contained in the Compendium of the Ninth Census (1870) issued under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, which report shows that at that time (1870) the whole population of the United States was 38,925,508. The number of people of all ages in the United States who could not read, was 4,528,084, and the number of all ages who could not write, was 17,002,264, and the percentage of illiteracy was 55.2. While in the Territory of Utah at the same date (1870) the whole population was 86,786, the number of all ages who could not read, was 2,515; the number of all ages who could not write, 22,089; while the percentage of illiteracy, was 29.5, or a little more than one-half of the percentage of the United States. It is safe to say

that the last seven years, under the different improvements in our system, will have greatly increased our standard of literacy; so that were the figures attainable to-day, the showing would be still more in our favor. The above census of this Territory, it is true, has been considered by competent judges as being very far short of the numbers of the population then actually resident in the Territory. But it will be conceded that an increase of population, giving the correct numerical status, would not materially change the literacy; but that the one would naturally increase with the other.

STATISTICS.

The school population at the close of the school year 1876 was 30,900. Of this number 19,866, or 64 per cent. were found enrolled, an increase of 10 per cent since last report, and the highest ever obtained in this Territory. At the close of the school year of 1877, the school population reported was 30,792 and the enrollment 19,779 or 64 per cent. The average daily attendance in 1876 was 13,608, or 44 per cent. of the school population. The average daily attendance in 1877 was 13,420 or 43.5 per cent. of the school population.

The apparent falling off in the number of school population since the last report is attributable to the change made in the school age. When the last report was submitted the school age was from four to sixteen years. Since then it has been changed to include those only between the ages of *six* and sixteen. In other words, we have two years less (or one-fifth of the period embraced in the present school age) upon which to frame our reports. Again, the failure of Tooele County to make its report, subtracts another thousand from the number. So that on the basis of the last report there would now be:

Number of children between 6 and 16 years of age (1877)	30,792
Add one-fifth to above, so as to include those between 4 and 6 years	6,158
Number in Tooele County not reported this year	1,000
Making school children, on basis of last report	37,950

Or an increase, in 2 years, of	2,254

While this report upon the basis of 6 to 16 producing a school population of 30,900 for 1876 is able to furnish an enrollment of 19,886, a fact which indicates a very marked improvement in our facilities for reaching all the children of school age.

The whole number of schools reported this year is 327 an increase of 17 during the past year, and of 31 since the last report.

The amount of Territorial appropriation annually is	$20,000.00
The amount paid to Teachers annually is	77,480.68
The amount of Taxes for Schools annually is	30,115.94
The amount of Building Fund raised in 1877 is	30,717.26
The amount of Superintendent's salary, per year, is	1,500.00
The amount of Stationery, Printing, etc., per year	250.00
Making a total annual expenditure of	$160,063.88
Increased by Salaries paid Private and Mission School Teachers, approximate	50,000.00
Makes a total expended on schools in the Territory	$210,063.88
The reported value of District School Property in the Territory is	$323,202.89
The value of Property owned by Private Schools is about	75,000.00
Which makes the reported value of School Property	$398,202.89

It will be noticed that the value of School Property in the last report of the Superintendent of the Territorial Schools is greatly in excess of that contained in this report. This difference arises from a misconception on the part of County Superintendents as to what was required

of them in their reports. In a great number of School Districts in the Territory, buildings have been erected for School purposes, and during the week are so used, while on the Sabbath they are made to supply the place of Churcbes or Meeting Houses in which the neighborhood conduct their religious worship. These buildings, in many instances, are not only used as Schools, but are also under the direction of School Trustees. This practice prevails in all the new States and Territories, and has led to the uncertainty in the minds of those who made County Reports to the Territorial Superintendent, which resulted in many instances in a failure to report any School Property valuation whatever. While the real facts in the case are, that since the last report there has been added to the valuation of School Property, over $100,000.00, and the total valuation of such Property in the Territory to-day would reach upwards of $600,000.00

The misconception above referred to is clearly exhibited in the reports made by Prof. O. H. Riggs as County Superintendent of Salt Lake County, for the year 1876, and those of Prof. T. B. Lewis, the present incumbent. The former places the value of all school property in the County at $187,832.00, whilst the latter places it at $60,223.00, a difference of $127,609.00. Mr. Lewis assigns the same reason as I have above given for the difference in the two valuations. Thus we may safely say as above,

Total value of School Property,..... $ 600,000.00

SCHOOLHOUSES.

In the matter of School Buildings there is an increasing demand for space, and improvement in construction.

In most of the Districts it has been almost impossible to consult practical Architects, in consequence of which very many of the requisites of proper Schoolhouses have been sacrificed to the necessities of individual cases. The most important wants of a schoolroom are light, ventilation, and proper facilities for heating and furnishing. After these, the builders should endeavor to relieve the

building, on the outside, from that awkward appearance which frequently attends these structures, because of the want of a harmonious plan in the beginning. I am not in favor of an expensive character of Schoolhouse, on the contrary, I believe those mistakes which make buildings look awkward, can be avoided without incurring material additional expense in their construction.

The first matter to decide in the erection of a schoolhouse is the selection of a suitable site. This should be high and dry; easy of access; near the centre of population, and if possible, not less than an acre in extent. It should not be placed too near a public highway, where in Summer season when doors and windows are open, the noise of wheels and clouds of dust would prove an annoyance to the School, nor near a noisy manufactory. The building should be placed in the centre of the lot with the cellar dirt thrown up around it so as to form a regular slope from the building.

The lot should be surrounded by a neat strong fence, and divided by a fence in the rear, between the boys' and the girls' playgrounds. Two water closets should always be provided The grounds should be ornamented with a number of shade trees which can always be done with little or no expense, and adds so much to the attractiveness and comfort of the place. Gravel or plank walks should be laid from the street to the Schoolhouse. All Schoolhouses should have a cellar excavated under the entire building to a depth of not less than two feet six inches, as this adds to the ventilating capacity of the building, and conduces to the general health of the School.

The foundation walls should be built of good building stone, laid up solid in good mortar, and from three to six feet high from cellar bottom to the under side of sills. The materials used in constructing the house must vary, as the locality varies in furnishing them; but after all else is done the Trustees should see that the proper furniture, maps, charts, blackboards, etc., which furnish so important a part in the equipment of a School are well supplied, and of the best possible character.

In the matter of seats and desks, so far as practic-

able, it would be well to have them of home manufacture. I have seen a very excellent pattern of school desk constructed by Mr G. Lundberg, of Logan, Cache Valley, equal if not superior to any imported, and if the carriage is too far to some remote portions of the Territory, we have sufficient mechanical skill to improvise desks and seats that would answer all purposes, and would probably be quite as cheap and serviceable as those brought from abroad.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Some one has said that the School Teacher governs the State. Without endorsing this opinion, I feel that the importance of a proper selection of persons, in whose hands is placed the framing of the character of our children in so large a degree, cannot be overestimated. The faithful performance of their duties calls for character, intelligence, tact and unlimited patience. It is a want constantly felt in a greater or less degree, wherever their services are required; and this Territory is no exception to the general rule, which want, however, we have endeavored in a measure, at least, to satisfy by the system of Normal training, which fits persons for the duties of the Teacher, and by reason of which, under a stipulation made with applicants for admission to that training, we are enabled to receive one year's service as Teachers after finishing the course for each year's tuition received by them; thus securing to the Territory, capable and practiced Teachers. In addition to this, if the Board of Examiners will exercise due care in the matter of passing only those whose examinations manifest the required standard of qualification, our corps of Teachers will continue to be all that can be desired.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

The Superintendents of the different Counties have generally been faithful and willing in the performance of their duties, and I most respectfully urge their receiving

from the County Courts such recognition of their efforts as will result from a more liberal appreciation of their services.

I herewith call the attention of the County Superintendents of District Schools, to Section 17 of the School Laws, requiring a financial report, etc., which has not been complied with by a great majority of the Superintendents, in consequence of which, I am unable to make the Territorial Financial Report, as I should have desired to have done. I trust in the future a due regard will be had to this requirement.

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

The University of Deseret continues to fulfil the expectations of its many friends, and furnishes a very superior course to those desiring Academic and Collegiate opportunities. The Institution is worthy of all and even more than it receives, and in future years will be regarded as one of the successful pioneers of education among us.

While a full report of the University of Deseret does not come within my official requirements, yet as an important part of the educational system of our Territory, I deem it my duty to refer to the Institution in terms of approbation and recommendation.

It should be supported liberally, and be conducted, as I believe it is, within its present capacity, in a manner worthy our Territory, as the exponent and culmination of our educational plan.

The Normal Department of the Institution however, comes more directly within my official supervision, and of it I have only to report favorably.

The Department has already sent out a large number of proficient Teachers, who are doing a good work in education, and in elevating the standard of scholastic proficiency. There is yet, however, a great demand for competent Teachers, and I know of no better way, or of any more economical plan to satisfy this demand, than a liberal support and encouragement of this Department. Without proficient Teachers, we certainly cannot have good Schools, let the system adopted be ever so perfect.

The patronage of the Normal Department, for the last half of the Academic year, 1875-6, was 37; that of the year 1876-7, 43; and for the first half of the present year, 1877-8, 23. The Territorial provision covers a patronage of 40 students. I think, however, the Normal Schoo should be much more largely attended.

A patronizing recognition of the importance of this School by your Honorable Body would, I am confident, do much in developing and elevating the educational interests of our Territory.

The following is the course of studies pursued by the Normal students during the last half of the Academic year, 1875-6, and during the year 1876-7:

Theory and Practice of Teaching, Reading and Elocution, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Orthography and Punctuation, Bookkeeping, Composition and Rhetoric, United States History, Political Economy, Civil Government, Zoology, Physiology, and Mental Philosophy.

This list of studies, however, was found to be entirely too extensive for a single year's course, or for the preparation found among the majority of students who entered the Department.

The present course, which has received my endorsement, is the above, modified by omitting Political Economy, Civil Government, Penmanship and Bookkeeping, and Mental Philosophy.

The Normal students, however, if proficient in any of the studies prescribed in the course, have the privilege of pursuing other branches taught in the University instead, without additional charge. For further details concerning the Institution, I refer you to the biennial report of the Chancellor.

In answer made to inquiry among the County Superintendents, as to the cause in the falling off of the number of applicants among the Normal Students, I am informed that the existence of excellent schools in other parts of the Territory, such as the one at Provo, also the one in Cache Valley, near the homes of these students, enables them to have the advantage of the tuition without the

accompanying expenses of board, lodging and traveling, which would be necessary should they attend the University in this city, and which additional expense many feel unable to meet.

This explanation, may, therefore, be taken as a pleasing compliment to the facilities afforded our students to prepare themselves for the duties of Teachers, in different parts of the Territory, without subtracting from the value and character of that training in our University of Deseret.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

This excellent Institution, in its successful management and the large number of students under its control, furnishes an example of the good that can be accomplished by private gifts, to public uses, founded upon a grant made by President Brigham Young, and placed in the hands of Trustees, and under the control of an efficient executive committee, it has steadily pushed its way to the front rank of our educational system, and now commands the confidence and support of the entire Territory.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE OF LOGAN.

In addition to the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, our late respected President improvised another Academy in Cache Valley, and endowed it with between 9,000 and 10,000 acres of valuable land and organized a Board of Trustees, namely, Hons. Moses Thatcher, Brigham Young, Wm. B. Preston, M. D. Hammond, Geo. W. Thatcher, C. O. Card and Miss I. I. Cook, to carry into effect the provisions of the deed. We may reasonably anticipate very great advancement in school interests in that County from this very liberal bequest.

The same gentleman, the last year of his life, also deeded a valuable piece of ground for school purposes

in the 18th Bishop's Ward in Salt Lake City, and placed it under the direction of a Board of Trustees.

SUPPOSED GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AID.

A crude but erroneous opinion has prevailed among some people that we had received considerable school aid, in the shape of Government Lands. This probably has originated from the fact that we have at our general elections put in nomination and elected Commissioners for the selection of University Lands.

Section 15 of the Organic Act provides "That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbering sixteen and thirty-six in each Township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to Schools in said Territory." Section 1,946 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (1875) also makes the same provision.

This provision in the Organic Act and the Revised Statutes explains itself, and points out definitely the sections thus to be selected.

In an Act of Congress, approved January 21st, 1855, it is provided that, when the lands in said Territory (Utah) shall be surveyed, as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two Townships shall be and the same is hereby reserved for the establishment of a University in said Territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same; to be selected under the direction of the Legislature in legal sub-divisions of not less than one half section, *and to be disposed of as said Legislature may direct.*

Full power and authority are hereby given to the *Secretary of the Interior* to issue all needful rules and regulations *for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this Act.*

"An Ordinance incorporating the University of the State of Deseret" was passed and approved February 28th, 1850, and also, pursuant to the above Act, "An Act to provide for the selection and location of a quantity of land, equal to two Townships, for the establishment of a University," approved January 21st, 1859.

I respectfully draw the attention of the Legislative Assembly to this Act. For although it is supposed by many that it would require an enabling Act by Congress to put the Territory in the possession of sections numbering sixteen and thirty-six in each Township for School purposes, yet it would seem competent for the Legislature to adjust the matter of University Lands; for the law specifically provides that the lands are to be disposed of as said (Utah) Legislature may direct. Should this Legislative Body, upon inquiry, discover a necessity for further information, application could be made to the Secretary of the Interior, *who is fully empowered and authorised* to carry out the provisions of this Act.

I would also respectfully suggest to your Honorable Body, that it might not be out of place to forward to Congress a petition praying for an Enabling Act, authorizing the allotment and distribution of Sections sixteen and thirty-six, in each Township for School purposes, which that august body so munificently granted so long ago, but of which to the present we have derived no advantage; such a petition could certainly do no harm and it might be the means of drawing the attention of that Honorable Body to this subject, and of leading Congress to perform an act of grace which without injuring any one might be advantageous to our rising generation and render very material assistance to our school interests.

The great majority of the States have large School Funds, derived principally from extensive land grants made by Congress from the Public Domain, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, and in many of the older States by very liberal grants from the Legislatures of the several States, while up to the present time Utah has not received

one dollar from Congress and not one acre of land; but has had to depend solely on her unaided energies principally by the united operations of private citizens. with such small aid as a feeble, struggling Territory could impart through its Legislature; which by them, as shown in this report, has not been grudgingly given. It would seem very proper that Congress should be the guardian and protector of the Territories in their infantile state, while battling with the difficulties incident to all new countries, and thus give encouragement to the youth to obtain an education and prepare themselves for the great struggle of life, that they may be prepared through the intelligence thus obtained, to take rank among the scientists, literati, statesmen and rulers of our land, and hereafter to administer in the affairs of future Territories and States.

LIST OF SCHOOL OFFICIALS

IN

UTAH TERRITORY.

TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

JOHN TAYLOR, - - - - SALT LAKE CITY.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS:

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Beaver,	John P. Lee,	Beaver City.
Box Elder,	A. Christensen,	Brigham City.
Cache,	Ida Ione Cook,	Logan City.
Davis,	Chester Call,	Bountiful.
Iron,	J. E. Dalley,	Parowan.
Juab,	Andrew Love,	Nephi.
Kane,	Wm. D. Johnson, Jr.,	Kanab.
Millard,	Thomas C. Callister,	Fillmore.
Morgan,	John K. Hall,	Peterson.
Piute, *	Charles Merrill,	Marysvale.
Rich,	W. P. Nebeker,	Lake Town.
Salt Lake,	T. B. Lewis,	Salt Lake City.
Sanpete,	John B. Maiben,	Manti.
Sevier,	H. P. Miller,	Richfield.
Summit.	Chas. T. Mills,	Coalville.
Tooele,	L. Bethune,	Stockton.
Utah,	W. H. Dusenberry,	Provo.
Wasatch,	S. J. Wing,	Heber.
Washington,	Miles P. Romney,	St. George.
Weber,	L. F. Monch,	Ogden.

* No school organization in County.

DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

TERRITORIAL APPROPRIATION

For the Years 1876 and 1877.

Report of the Annual Allotment of School Money to each County, and the *pro rata* dividend to the several School Districts of the Territory, of the Legislative Appropriation for the years 1876 and 1877, for the use and benefit of District Schools.

COUNTIES.	1876. Amount Allotted.	1877. Amount Allotted.
Beaver,	$ 389	$ 389 70
Box Elder,	934	992 46
Cache,	1,888	2,119 39
Davis,	878	906 09
Iron,	374	426 09
Juab,	433	387 77
Kane,	498	601 45
Millard,	656	631 99
Morgan,	332	353 35
Piute, *	....	.... ..
Rich,	173	167 59
Salt Lake,	4,288	4,223 79
Sanpete,	1,830	1,804 36
Sevier,	563	677 47
Summit,	602	644 98
Tooele, †	505	.... ..
Utah,	2,614	2,733 15
Wasatch,	499	444 92
Washington,	616	627 44
Weber,	1,928	1,868 01
	$20,000 00	$20,000 00

*No school organized.

† No Report for 1877.

BEAVER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Beaver City,	$ 44	$ 41 57	
2 " "	61	86 38	
3 " "	84	60 40	
4 " "	55	53 26	
5 Greenville,	47	38 82	
6 Adamsville,	42	44 17	
7 Minersville,	56	65 10	
	$ 389	$389 70	

BOX ELDER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Union,	$ 33	$ 31 83	
2 Willard,	85	82 49	
3 Salt Lake,	25	22 73	
4 Three Mile Creek	52	48 06	
5 Brigham City,	377	397 49	
6 Mantua,	59	66 25	
7 Lake,	24	29 23	
8 Call's Fort,	26	16 49	
9 Deweyville,	49	55 21	
10 Bear River City,	35	53 91	
11 Portage,	41	50 66	
12 Corinne,	88	87 69	
13 Zarahemla,	16	17 54	
14 East Portage,	24	29 88	
15 Terrace,	.....	.....	No Report.
	$ 934	$992 46	

CACHE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Logan,	$ 487	$ 553 37	
2 Hyde Park,	100	81 84	
3 Smithfield,	234	221 49	
4 Richmond,	168	156 54	
5 Clarkston,	64	117 57	
6 Newton,	42	56 52	
7 Mendon,	77	92 88	
8 Wellsville,	205	200 05	
9 Hyrum,	175	201 99	
10 Paradise,	62	132 50	
11 Millville,	83	95 47	
12 Providence,	98	114 32	
13 Lewiston,	77	77 95	
14 Benson,	16	16 90	
15 Coveville,	.....	.....	
	$1888	$2119 39	

DAVIS COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 South Bountiful,	$ 111	$ 79 89	
2 East "	152	166 28	
3 Centreville,	52	56 52	
5 Farmington,	151	151 98	
6 North Farmington,	42	38 32	
8 Kaysville,	165	201 99	
9 Hooperville,	.....	.....	No Report.
10 South Weber,	25	22 74	
11 West Bountiful,	53	55 86	
12 Daniel Wood,	.....	.....	No Report.
13 East Kaysville,	41	42 87	
14 North Centreville,	27	31 18	
15 South Hooperville,	59	58 46	
	$ 878	$906 09	

IRON COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Cedar City,	$....	$105 87	No Report 1876.
2 Summit,	24	24 03	
3 Parowan,	180	150 04	
4 Paragoonah,	41	36 37	
5 Panguitch,	129	96 13	
6 Fort Hamilton,	.....	13 65	No Report 1876.
7 Fort Johnson,	.....	.....	No Report.
8 Iron City,	.....	.....	No Report.
	$ 374	$426 09	

JUAB COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Nephi,	$ 279	$308 52	
2 Levan,	78	.....	No Report 1877.
3 Mona,	76	79 25	
4 Diamond,	..	.....	No Report.
	$ 433	$387 77	

KANE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Kanara,	$ 55	$ 51 95	
2 Harmony,	34	34 42	
3 Bellevue,	9	.....	No Report 1877.
4 Toquerville,	71	67 55	
5 Virgin City,	40	48 71	
6 Duncan's Retreat,	18	20 79	
7 Rockville,	45	75 02	
8 Kanab,	90	91 59	
9 Mt. Carmel,	23	22 09	
10 Glendale,	32	29 88	
11 Pahreah,	.....	21 44	No Report 1876.
12 Johnson,	.....	18 84	" " "
13 Springdale,	10	18 19	
14 Shonesburg,	18	16 89	
15 Upper Kanab,	.....	.....	No Report.
16 Orderville,	53	105 21	
17 Grafton,	.....	16 89	No Report 1876.
	$ 498	$601 45	

MILLARD COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Fillmore,	$ 40	$ 36 38	
2 "	80	64 96	
3 "	63	42 21	
4 "	.....	.....	No Report.
5 Scipio,	122	87 69	
6 Oak Creek,	40	36 38	
7 Deseret,	.....	81 19	No Report 1876.
8 Kanosh,	159	139 64	
9 Holden,	82	70 80	
10 Meadow Creek,	70	72 74	
11 Petersburg,	.....	.....	No Report.
	$ 656	$631 99	

MORGAN COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Mountain Green,	$ 20	$ 16 89	
2 Weber City,	34	28 58	
3 Enterprise,	19	18 19	
4 Milton,	31	31 18	
5 North Morgan,	40	56 31	
6 Croyden,	41	37 02	
7 South Morgan,	82	83 79	
8 Richville,	32	22 09	
9 East Portage,	33	26 63	
10 West "	.....	32 47	No Report 1876
	$ 332	$353 35	

RICH COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Randolph,	$ 68	$ 60 40	
2 Woodruff,	38	44 82	
3 Lake Town,	47	46 12	
4 Meadowville,	20	16 24	
	$ 173	$167 59	

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1st Ward, S. L. City,	$ 68	$ 63 01	No Reports from Districts No. 18, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50,
2d " "	94	114 31	
3d " "	54	56 51	
4th " "	65	69 50	
5th " " }	126	37 67	
6th " " }		83 79	
7th " "	125	167 58	
8th " "	128	128 61	
9th " "	107	85 09	
10th " "	143	161 73	
11th " "	164	183 16	
12th " "	151	146 79	
13th " "	258	252 00	
14th " "	161	145 49	
15th " "	173	184 45	
16th " "	181	179 26	
17th " "	164	166 92	
18th " "	.....	.....	
19th " "	225	224 73	
20th " "	372	227 98	
21 Gardner's, "	143	144 83	

SALT LAKE COUNTY (continued).

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
22 Draper,	130	90 93	
23 Union,	42	43 52	
24 South Cottonwood,	83	80 54	
25 North "	91	110 42	
26 N. E. "	41	40 27	
27 S. E. "	41	58 46	
28 Big "	60	95 48	
29 Sugar House,	133	106 52	
30 East Mill Creek,	55	49 36	
31 West " "	60	55 21	
32 Brighton,	63	.....	No Report 1877.
33 Neff's Mill,	53	74 05	
34 Fort Herriman,	35	40 27	
35 South Jordan,	35	.....	No Report 1877.
36 North Mill Creek,	77	74 70	
37 S Dis. Big Cott'nw'd,	51	.....	No Report 1877.
38 Bennion's,	44	46 12	
39 S. E. Dis. Mill Creek,	51	44 17	
40 Mousley's,	48	48 71	
41 Sandy,	51	87 69	
42 Granite,	.....	.....	No Report.
43 Bingham,	116	74 05	
44 Draper,	.....	.....	No Report.
45 Bingham Highlands,	26	28 58	
51 21st Ward S. L. City,	.....	151 33	Not Organized 1876.
	$4288	$4223 79	

SANPETE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Manti,	$ 252	$ 281 23	
2 Ephraim,	322	304 61	
3 Spring,	159	163 02	
4 Mt. Pleasant,	386	353 97	
5 Fairview,	172	179 91	
6 Thistle,	.....	.....	No Report.
7 Fountain Green,	147	133 15	
8 Moroni,	149	126 67	
9 Freedom,	19	20 14	
10 Wales,	50	24 04	
11 Canal,	.....	32 48	No Report 1876.
12 Fayette,	20	13 00	
13 Gunnison,	87	101 32	
14 Petit,	18	24 69	
15 Mayfield,	49	46 13	
	$1830	$1804 26	

SEVIER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Salina,	$ 47	$ 97 43	
2 Glenwood,	49	57 81	
3 Richfield,	213	224 08	
4 Monroe,	123	125 36	
5 Annabella,	18	32 48	
6 Inverury,	22	52 61	
7 Joseph,	44	44 17	
8 Prattsville,	12	.....	No Report 1877.
9 Grass Valley,	14	.....	No Report 1877.
10 Elsinore,	21	30 53	
11 Vermillion,	.....	13 00	Not Organized 1876.
	$ 563	$ 677 47	

SUMMIT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Henneferville,	$ 33	$ 36 37	
2 Coalville,	132	139 00	
3 Hoytsville,	65	70 15	
4 Wanship,	80	82 49	
5 Rockport,	25	25 33	
6 Peoa,	50	51 96	
7 South Kamas,	63	67 55	
8 Upton,	36	25 98	
9 Parley's Park,	50	74 05	
10 North Kamas,	26	31 18	
11 Echo,	142	40 92	
	$ 602	$ 644 98	

TOOELE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Tooele City,	$ 173	$.....	No County Report for Year 1877.
2 Grantsville,	170	.....	
3 Grantsville,	65	.....	
4 E, T. City,	.....	.....	No Report 1876.
5 Pine Canyon,	.....	.....	do
6 St. Johns,	.....	.....	do
7 Stockton,	.....	.....	do
8 Jordanville,	.....	.....	do
9 Vernon,	.....	.....	do
10 Ophir,	50	.....	
11 Ranche,	.....	.....	No Report 1876.
12 Rush Lake City,	47	.....	
	$ 505	.....	

UTAH COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Provo,	$ 499	$ 486 47	
2 Springville,	352	338 38	
3 Spanish Fork,	283	307 21	
4 Salem,	63	66 26	
5 Benjamin,	.....	22 09	No Report 1876.
6 Payson,	286	316 96	
7 Spring Lake,	23	30 54	
8 Santaquin,	90	98 73	
9 Goshen,	113	87 69	
10 Fairfield,	43	35 08	
11 Cedar Fort,	56	55 21	
12 Lehi,	239	240 31	
13 Alpine,	61	49 37	
14 American Fork,	316	318 91	
15 Pleasant Grove,	.....	242 91	
16 Lakeview,	.....	37 03	No Report 1876.
	$2614	$2733 14	

WASATCH COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Heber City,	$ 132	$ 135 74	
2 " "	97	84 44	
3 Midway,	150	89 63	
4 Wallsburgh,	81	75 35	
5 Charleston,	39	33 78	
6 Center,	.....	25 98	Not Organized 1876.
	$ 499	$ 444 92	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 Fort Hamblin,	$ 16	$ 10 40	
2 Leeds,	20	20 14	
3 Harrisburg,	30	21 44	
4 Washington,	110	110 41	
5 St. George, 1st Ward,	35	37 67	
6 " 2d "	36	37 67	
7 " 3d "	99	92 88	
8 " 4th "	92	93 53	
9 Santa Clara,	45	47 41	
10 Pine Valley,	69	66 25	
11 Pinto,	42	30 58	
12 Hebron,	22	30 53	
13 Grass Valley,	.....	.....	No Reports.
14 Price City,	.....	.....	No Reports.
15 Gunlock,	.....	28 58	Not organized '76
16 Middleton,	.....	.....	
	$ 616	$627 44	

WEBER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1876. Pro Rata Dividend	1877. Pro Rata Dividend	REMARKS.
1 District,	$ 197	$ 157 18	
2 "	388	315 01	
3 "	174	174 07	
4 Mound Fort,	52	54 56	
5 Lynne,	63	74 70	
6 Slaterville,	64	68 20	
7 North Ogden,	129	96 78	
8 District,	91	106 52	
9 Plain City,	104	91 58	
10 Riverdale,	51	54 56	
11 Marriott's,	54	53 91	
12 Uintah,	41	61 71	
13 Alma,	108	92 73	
14 Huntsville,	144	168 87	
15 Eden,	52	70 14	
16 Hooperville,	139	129 26	
17 Hot Spring,	42	44 82	
18 Wilson's Lane,	35	53 91	
19 Liberty,	.....	.....	No Reports.
	$1928	$1868 01	

In conclusion, I would suggest the publication of this Report in pamphlet form, accompanied by the late School Law, and any revision that may be made therein by your honorable body at the present Legislative session, that the County Superintendents, School Trustees and Teachers may be supplied therewith, and that there may be sufficient to supply the demands of other States and Territories, the Superintendents of which have extended the same courtesy to me.

I fully concur with the remarks of his Excellency, Governor Emery, on the subject of reciprocating favors received from others, where he states: "In complying with these requests, we only liquidate a debt which has long been due, and which should have been provided for in the Bill relating to the compilation of the laws." [Gov's Message, p. 7.]

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Territorial Superintendent of District Schools

Territory of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, } ss

I, John Taylor, Superintendent of District Schools, do solemnly swear that the Appropriation made by the Legislature of this Territory for the use and benefit of District Schools, has been apportioned and expended among the different Counties and School Districts as shown in the foregoing Tables, as will fully appear by reference to the vouchers on file in the office of William Clayton, Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN TAYLOR.

SEAL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

JAMES JACK,
Notary Public.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF UTAH TERRITORY.

ENDING FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1876 and 1877.

JOHN TAYLOR, Superintendent of District Schools.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Districts in County.	No. of Districts Reported.	No. of Schools.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Boys in County between the ages of 6 and 16 years,	No. of Girls in County between the ages of 6 and 16 years.	Total between 6 and 16 yaers.	No. of Male Scholars enrolled.	No. of Female Scholars enrolled.	Total enrolled.	Per centage of names enrolde.	Average daily attendance.	Per centage of School Population actually attending School.	Amount paid to Male Teachers.	Amount paid to Female Teachers.	Total paid to Teachers.	No. of days School has been taught during the Year.	Amount of Building Funds raised.	Amount of Taxes appropriated to the use of Schools.	Real Value of School Property.	Territorial Appropriation.
Beaver.....	1876	7	7	8	7	7	292	309	601	261	246	507	84	316	53	1230 00	742 50	1972 50	116			5920 00	389 00
"	1877	7	7	10	5	10	292	308	600	222	242	464	77	358	60	1400 00	1010 00	2410 00	152				289 70
Box Elder.....	1876	14	14	25	18	19	736	707	1443	542	542	1084	75	868	60	2793 00	1321 75	4114 75	136	225 00	1367 42	21450 00	934 00
"	1877	15	14	21	14	15	772	756	1528	504	536	1040	68	839	55	2119 00	1486 00	3605 00	140	850 00	2041 00	16550 90	992 46
Cache.....	1876	14	14	29	17	15	1454	1464	2908	1045	984	2029	67	1120	38	4368 75	3466 50	7835 25	166	2863 45	254 73	26850 00	1888 00
"	1877	15	14	31	21	21	1652	611	3263	993	956	1949	59	1308	41	4367 45	2659 00	7026 45	170	3751 05	2667 41	26700 00	2119 39
Davis.....	1876	12	11	16	9	13	692	664	1356	446	441	887	65	608	46	2160 00	1603 00	3763 00	125	1656 30	1397 91	22159 00	878 00
"	1877	11	11	17	15	15	740	655	1395	539	479	1018	73	669	47	3000 00	1534 10	4534 70	133	1374 12	2473 54	17925 50	906 09
Iron.....	1876	4	4	8	6	7	294	283	577	209	210	419	73	354	61	640 00	480 00	1120 00	133	400 00	494 00	1550 00	574 00
"	1877	8	6	15	8	8	333	323	656	227	300	527	80	460	70	1985 33	909 00	2889 33	144	293 00	491 85	4563 00	426 09
Juab.....	1876	4	3	5	3	4	376	293	669	237	198	435	65	278	41	761 00	677 00	1438 00	250	510 00		3550 00	433 00
.....	1877	4	2	6	3	3	334	263	597	186	147	333	56	266	45	321 00	477 00	798 00	266	1000 00	400 00	2000 00	387 77

Kane	1876	16	13	19	11	18	420	349	769	441	332	773	100	533	69	1872 00	910 00	2782 00	120	2600 00	800 00	7450	498 00
"	1877	17	15	25	13	15	509	417	926	479	433	912	99	630	68	2165 75	1489 00	3654 75	128	2653 83	276 83	9670	601 45
Millard	1876	10	8	10	5	11	535	478	1013	328	359	687	68	485	48	1105 00	910 00	2015 00	158			12500	656 00
"	1877	11	9	10	9	8	473	500	973	363	390	753	77	439	46	1746 00	265 00	2011 00	181	1016 57	45 00	10300	681 99
Morgan	1876	10	9	10	10	8	261	252	513	215	209	424	83	319	62	1624 50	647 25	2271 75	116	500 00	1591 70	16070 85	332 00
"	1877	10	10	12	9	8	274	270	544	223	224	447	82	360	66	1332 25	900 00	2232 25	96	949 00	2009 33	13950	353 35
Rich	1876	4	4	4	3	3	135	131	266	89	74	163	61	119	44	282 00	120 00	352 00	110		116 00	2000	173 00
"	1877	4	4	4	3	3	133	125	258	108	83	191	74	127	49	495 00	255 00	750 00	91	644 39	19 50	1144 39	167 59
Salt Lake	1876	45	38	38	31	32	3353	3274	6627	1811	1589	3400	51	2030	31	14716 45	5495 50	20211 95	172	3342 67	2833 45	187832	4288 00
"	1877	51	41	40	29	35	3352	3151	6503	1534	1343	2877	44	1859	29	9112 15	4669 00	13781 15	173	4373 88	4307 13	60223	4223 79
Sanpete	1876	15	13	30	16	20	1392	1435	2827	907	984	1891	67	1163	41	4307 00	2237 00	6544 00	151	3089 80		18690	1830 00
"	1877	15	14	32	18	22	1421	1357	2778	955	905	1860	67	1312	47	4706 00	2305 00	7012 00	156	542 80	1047 50	19050 50	1804 36
Sevier	1876	10	10	7	7	6	459	410	869	305	247	552	64	357	41	1167 00	444 00	1611 00	106	90 56	264 92	2240	563 00
"	1877	11	9	8	8	9	540	494	1043	309	257	566	54	458	44	2071 00	751 00	2822 00	135	350 00		3520	677 47
Summit	1876	11	11	10	7	5	459	471	930	287	228	515	56	391	42	1309 00	936 00	2245 00	116	800 00	1873 00	2485 45	602 00
"	1877	11	11	13	9	7	506	487	993	354	339	693	69	465	47	1636 00	806 00	2442 00	117	725 00	1927 32	6996	644 98
Tooele	1876	12	5	6	4	4	363	417	780	221	221	442	57	308	39	70 00	163 00	234 00	161	345 55		8000	505 00
	1877																						No report.
Utah	1876	16	14	39	29	24	2062	1978	4040	1249	1151	2400	59	2177	54	9913 70	3225 15	13138 85	162	6154 22	680 65	35450	2314 00
"	1877	16	16	37	33	24	2157	2051	4208	1601	1506	3107	74	1958	47	8031 00	2805 75	10836 75	148	4939 50	5104 15	57270	2733 15
Wasatch	1876	3	5	6	6	3	394	376	770	190	170	360	47	262	34	1636 00	75 00	1711 00	150	250 00	545 00	10300	499 00
"	1877	6	6	8	10	4	353	332	685	305	223	528	77	409	59	1380 00	170 00	1550 00	125	170 00	352 00	8570	444 92
Washington	1876	16	12	17	7	13	460	492	952	307	382	749	79	580	61	697 75	1479 00	2176 75	112	10953 07	2811 80	27546 92	616 00
"	1877	16	13	17	4	17	460	503	966	363	357	720	74	425	44	598 00	1809 00	2407 00	136	4284 35	4938 83	25321	627 44
Weber	1876	19	18	23	19	19	1481	1499	2980	1163	1003	2169	72	1300	44	6326 14	3864 73	10190 87	160	5257 50	3208 65	41172	1528 00
"	1877	19	18	21	21	14	1492	1384	2876	946	848	1794	62	1078	38	4384 80	1877 25	6262 05	139	2799 77	2014 65	39450	1868 01
Piute	1876																						Not Organized
"	1877																						
Total	1876	244	213	310	215	234	15618	15282	30900	10313	9573	19886		6413608	44	56929 29	28797 38	85727 67	143	39041 12	18229 23	453516 22	20000 00
	1877	247	220	327	232	238	15802	14900	30702	10211	9568	19779		6413420	43.5	50846 33	26208 10	77054 43	146	30717 26	30115 94	323202 89	20000 00

AVERAGE DURATION OF SCHOOLS, SALARIES OF TEACHERS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Table showing the average duration of Schools, annual expenditures, average salary of Teachers, and the estimated real value of all kinds of School property, in most of the States and Territories of the Union, from the Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1875–6.

STATES.	Term.	Annual Expenditures.	Average Salary of Teachers per Month.		Estimated real value of School Property.
			Males.	Females.	
Alabama	86.5 days.	$ 523.779	$ 27 20	$ 27 20	
Arkansas		750,000			355 000
California	149 "	2,701,863	84 93	68 01	5,068,678
Connecticut ...	176 "	1,552,583	70 05	37 35	
Delaware	140 "		28 00	28 00	
Florida	132 "	15,600	50 00	30 00	
Illinois		7,389,208	48 21	33 32	
Indiana	120 "	4,530,204	65 00	40 00	10,870 338
Iowa	136 "	4,605,749	36 68	28 33	8,617,956
Kansas	102 "	1,020,101	33 98	27 25	4.140 090
Kentucky	100 "	1,559,432	49 40	49 40	1,624 000
Louisiana		699,665	37 00	37 00	896 100
Maine	117 "	1,313,303	37 00	18 00	3,019,549
Maryland	187 "	1,641,047	41 73	41 73	
Massachusetts	177 "	7,000,000	88 37	35 35	20,856,777
Michigan	138 "	3,516,782	51 29	28 19	9,355,894
Minnesota	120 "	1,158,447	41 36	28 91	2,808,156
Mississippi	140 "	1,040,600	55 47	55 47	1,000,000
Missouri	99 "		38 00	29 50	6,771,163
Nebraska	96 "	928,188	38 60	33 10	1,848,239
Nevada		124,301	100 56	100 56	121,011
New Hampshire ...	100 "	742,854	42 51	25 44	2,258,000
New Jersey	194 "	2,340,985	67 65	37 75	6,287,207
New York	176 "	11,601,256			29,928,626
North Carolina	50 "	191,674	30 00	25 00	
Ohio	140 "	7,651,956	60 00	44 00	19,876,504
Oregon	105.5 "	5,125	51 45	45 50	350,000
Pennsylvania ...	151 "	9,363,927	41 07	34 09	24,260.789
Rhode Island	178 "	747,859	58 18	46 17	2,360,017
South Carolina ...	100 "	426,461	31 64	29 21	313,289
Tennessee	100 "	703,358	30 85	30 85	
Texas	78 "	726,236	53 00	53 00	
Vermont	111 "	625 057	45 62	25 65	1,339,864
Virginia	112 "	1,023,396	33 52	28 71	757.181
West Virginia	92.5 "	715,160	35 03	30 70	1,605,627
Wisconsin	149 "	2,014,157	43 50	27 13	4,979,169
TERRITORIES.					
Arizona	180 "	24,151	100 00	100 00	20 000
Colorado	116 "	218,313	60 00	48 00	474,008
Dakota	"	32,603	35 00	25 00	24,925
District of Columbia	191 "	66,579	113 00	75 00	1,114,162
Idaho			55 00	55 00	
Montana	92 "	67,147	65 00	57 00	60,000
New Mexico	132 "	18,890			
Utah	140 "	183,818	47 00	23 00	438,665
Washington	70 "	54,720			
Wyoming		16,400			32 500
Average	128 days.	$81,932,954			$173,833,545

Salt Lake City, January 1, 1878.

HON. JOHN TAYLOR,
TER. SUPT. OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS:

Dear Sir—In connection with your Report of the Schools of the Territory, I wish to make a statement in reference to some of the labors performed by the Ex-Territorial Superintendent, that are not required by our School Law, but which seemed to be expedient.

By request of the United States Commissioner of Education, I prepared a Historical Sketch of Education in Utah, to be compiled in the Commissioner's Report of the Centennial year.

I attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, where the one hundreth anniversary of the nation's independence was celebrated by the exhibition of the arts, manufactures and the products of the soil and mine. There was illustrated the unparalleled advancement in science and art, and all the various appliances of human ingenuity for the refinement and comfort of man, in contrast with the meager achievements of a century past.

In the Educational Department, the public and private School work, from that of the Kindergarten pupil to the senior student of the University, was on Exhibition. In this exhibit could be learned not only the degree of proficiency of the pupil in drawing, spelling, arithmetic, geometry, etc., but the manuscripts indicated the number of pupils attending the country and city Schools, and the manner in which they are conducted.

I attended the National Educational Association held in the Academy of Music, Baltimore, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of July, 1876. At this Association, twen- six States and two Territories, *viz:* Arizona and Utah, were represented. The papers read, and the subjects discussed, made the Association one of the most interesting, instructive and beneficial character to the educator.

At the close of the Association, the International Congress assembled for a one day's session in the same

place, which afterwards held several sessions in Philadelphia.

The countries represented there were: Of America —The United States, Canada, Brazil and the Argentine Republic; of Europe—England, Lapland, Norway and Sweden; of Asia—China and Japan; the Sandwich Islands and Australia. The educational institutions and the systems of education of these various nations were explained before this Congress by their representatives.

After the adjournment of the Association, the teachers of the Public Schools of Baltimore tendered the convention an excursion to Fair Haven on the steamer *Matilda*. Fair Haven is about fifty miles down the Chesapeake Bay. On the return passage a business meeting of the Association was held in the cabin of the steamer, at which the following Resolution, with others, was adopted:

Resolved, That next to Liberty, Education has been the great cause of the marvelous prosperity of this Republic in the first century of its history, and it is the sure and only hope of its future. The highest concern and the grandest duty of the new century now opened, is the right education of every child born into American Liberty.

Respectfully,

O. H. Riggs,

Ex-Ter. Supt. of District Schools.

REPORT

OF THE

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

To the Honorable,
The Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen:—Herewith I have the honor to submit to you my Report, as Chancellor of the University of Deseret, for the period since your last Session in the year 1876.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Chancellor of the University.

REPORT.

I am happy to report an increase in the prosperity and influence of this Institution, which promises an extended influence for good and our better acquaintance, as a people, with the highest and best type of education.

You will observe, in comparing this Report with the one made to your Honorable Body at its last Session, that the Department of Instruction is still in a flourishing condition, that the patronage is steadily increasing and that there is an encouraging advancement toward the useful branches of higher education. This is more significant and exhibits more strikingly the cultivation and improvement in the popular taste and acquiration, when it is known that the instruction in the University is based wholly upon an optional plan, the course of study prescribed being simply suggestive and the student left entirely free to select and pursue such branches only as may be dictated by his judgment and circumstances. That the School is

doing a valuable work in the elevation of the youth of our Territory, there can be no longer any question. Though the patronage from all parts of the Territory is encouraging, yet it is not to be taken as a certain criterion by which to determine the importance or full effect of the instruction imparted. When compared with the multitude of young men and women in the Territory, the number yearly attending the University is certainly small; but this comparatively small number, well qualified by instruction and proper training and disseminated abroad, act like multiplying germs in the diffusion of knowledge and the cultivation of refinement and taste. Already there may be found, in many parts of the country, students of this University holding positions of trust and influence, for which they have been better fitted by the knowledge and training they received in our State Institution. Even in the School itself, two of the teachers now employed were formerly its students, and are very successfully instructing in the higher branches. Knowledge and intellectual ability are potent elements in government and essential to the growth of true civilization and prosperity; and as our Territory increases in population and its great material resources become more developed, the value of this School will be better realized, and the good work it is now doing more highly appreciated. I am confident the instruction given at this School has been and is conducted upon a thoroughly practical basis. This will be seen by the character of studies composing different courses, as shown by the accompanying schedule in this Report, and is further demonstrated in the manner of imparting instruction by selecting that which is evident and real and devoting every agency of the Institution to the development of mental and moral powers in the student which shall result in the ability for independent thought, a sense of self-responsibility and habits of culture and refinement.

On the 15th of September, 1876, the School was removed from the building it had occupied since the year 1867, known as the Council House, to its present location in what has been called Union Academy. This building was remodelled, so as to adapt it to the purposes of the University, and is now in most respects, perhaps, better

suited to the wants of the School, though its location is not so central as that of the building last used.

While the propriety of purchasing grounds and erecting a building for the exclusive use of the University may be considered premature, by reason of the financial condition of the Territory, yet is it not a matter worthy the consideration of your Honorable Body, whether it would not be more economical finally to do so than to suffer the constant claim of rent.

The Normal Department, by its schedule, shows that the highest number in attendance for the last half of the acadamic years 1875-6 to be 37; that of the year 1876-7, 43, and that of the first half of the present year, 23. The small number enrolled for the first half of the present year would seem to indicate a falling off in the patronage. While this may be true to some extent, owing to a misapprehension of the condition of the School at the beginning of the year, occasioned through an unwarranted report, yet a more correct showing is made by the attendance at the present date, the beginning of the third term, which is 44, with the prospect of an increase before the year closes exceeding the highest yet enrolled. The importance of this Department cannot be too highly appreciated. Many of our Public Schools lack the efficiency they should possess through the want of competent teachers, and if we have no means to insure proficiency to instructors, or if those means already provided are not sufficiently supported and encouraged by patronage, how shall we expect any improvement in the Schools themselves? The fountain cannot, certainly, rise above its source.

The tuition of those students in this Department who have enjoyed the liberality of your Honorable Body since the last Report, at the regular rates, would amount to the sum of $3,840.00, or very nearly the amount of the appropriation made for the Institution; and I trust that your realization of the importance of this work, and the necessity for its encouragement will prompt you to continue to provide liberally therefor.

The Library still holds the relation of an important and useful auxiliary to the University, though inconvenient to the public by reason of its location so far from the

centre of business and resort; yet its patronage from the students alone is encouraging beyond expectation. During the twenty months that the school has been in session, since my last Report, there have been taken from the Library, and registered, mostly by students, 6131 volumes. The value of such a Library, and the teaching that will stimulate such patronage, are exemplified in these figures. The number of volumes now in the Library and catalogued is 2597. In this connection I would allude to the importance of the study of chemistry. This course of study extends through the entire academic year. The first half is devoted to the discussion of the general principles of the science, including inorganic and organic chemistry. The second, to that of practical analysis. The Laboratory for this purpose is remarkably well supplied with apparatus, so that analysis qualitative and quantitative, may be and are every year practically carried on by the students, as well as the assaying of metallic ores. With some additional apparatus for obtaining class analysis, that is necessary for general class work, the department can be made thoroughly efficient and valuable as a source from which at all times to obtain proficient and correct analytical experts.

The Cabinet of the Institution is very respectable in size, yet is not altogether what it should be to satisfy the wants of the school, having been to some extent neglected heretofore, owing to the convenient access the school has had to the Deseret Museum, a favor granted by the Curator, Professor J. L. Barfoot, to whom the Institution extends its acknowledgments and thanks in appreciation of this courtesy.

THE APPROPRIATION, ETC.

The Biennial Appropriation made by your Honorable Body will prove sufficient for all purposes when it can be realized at the Treasury.

Being unable to draw the money at the Territorial Treasury, which had been appropriated by your Honorable Body, at your last Session, and finding it impossible to negotiate the Warrants of the Auditor, either with the Faculty or elsewhere, without too great a discount, it was

thought best to borrow the money on the credit of the Territory, depositing the Warrants as collateral. In accordance with this necessity the money was borrowed from the Zion's Saving and Trust Company's Bank, and the Warrants deposited there as collateral. The interest which we are thereby compelled to pay amounts to $2,665.35, and lessens the amount of the appropriation to that extent. You will observe that in the list of expenses is an item of $31.60 discount on Scrip sold. This occurred on the sale of about $300 of Auditor's Warrants at an early day, before they fell so far below par; but it doubtless would have been better to have sold these Warrants, if it could have been done at the same rate, or even at a much lower rate, than to have paid so much interest, and the deficiency would have been less; but feeling a reluctance to discounting the Warrants, and presuming that the Legislative Assembly would prefer the other course, of paying interest, and would cheerfully provide for the deficiency by adding the amount to your regular Appro priation of ten thousand dollars at the present Session for the ensuing two years, that course was taken. And, indeed, if Warrants had been sold as money was needed during the last two years, the discount would have far exceeded the interest paid. But the Legislature being now in Session, they will probably so regulate as to soon bring their paper up to par, after which no further loss need occur.

The instruments, as shown by the accompanying list, marked "A." although in the possession of the University and having been receipted for by Dr. Park, do not belong to the Institution; yet this is the best place to keep them, and their use in some classes is indispensible. I therefore recommend that they be purchased for its benefit.

In the Appropriation for the Normal School, it was conditioned that the Institution should receive forty students, furnish books, etc. At an early day the students in this department made a requisition on the University for text books, amounting to about seven hundred dollars, which I did not consider was contemplated by the Legislative Assembly, but only the free use of the Library, maps, charts, instruments, etc., belonging to the Institution. I agreed, however, that if the Legislature so under-

stood it, and would provide for it, of course that expense would be refunded to them.

There is, as per note, (see Report marked "B") a large amount of tuition fees uncollected, a portion of which will, doubtless, yet be made available; but it has been the policy of the Institution not to turn away students simply on account of their inability to pay, and it has had most of the time quite a number of benificiaries.

The University Lands, for the want of proper legislation, and the certificates of which not being in the possession of the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University remain, as heretofore, wholly unavailable to the Institution, although I am informed that some portions of them are being improved and cultivated. I consider that the Legislative Assembly have the right to turn these lands over to the University as fast as located, though, of course, the titles, or patents, must finally come from the General Government.

The Financial Report, marked "B," and the Property Report, marked "C," also accompany this Report. The attention of your Honorable Body is also respectfully directed to the Tabular Statement made by the Principal of the University, Dr. John R. Park, as showing the flourishing condition of the Institution, which must be most gratifying to all who are engaged in the educational interest of our growing State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LIST "A."

1 Telescope,
1 Microscope,
1 Pair Large Scales,
1 Pair Small Scales,
1 Theodolite,
1 Circle,
4 Sextants,
3 Hydrometers,
1 Box Chemicals,
1 Barometer,
1 Solar Microscope.

LIST "B."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements for the two (2) years, commencing January 19th, 1876, to January 19th, 1878; also the present financial condition of the Institution.

To amount received on Tuition	$5,921.05	
" Territorial Appropriation for 1876	5,000.00	
" Territorial Appropriation for 1877	5,000.00	
		$15,921.00

CONTRA CREDIT.

By amount paid Faeulty on accouut of Salary, as follows:			
Dr. J. R. Park	$3,061.35		
Prof. F. M. Bishop	2,337.35		
Prof. J B. Toronto	819.50	$6,218.20	
" amount paid Secretary on account of Salary		590.00	
" amount paid Janitor in full for services rendered		875.00	
" General Expenses, as per List		4,922.97	12,606.17
Balance against University			$3,314.88
To Liabilities, as follow:			
Dr. J. R. Park		$1,618.65	
Prof. F. M. Bishop		12.65	
Prof. J. B. Toronto		2,130.50	
Secretary		150.00	
Trustee-in-Trust (balance of amount due for repairing Union Academy)		377.38	
Zion's Savings Bank (principal,)	$8,497.60		
Zion's Savings Bank (balance of interest)	1,207.00	9,704.60	$13,993.78

CONTRA CREDIT.

By amount of Territorial Scrip in Bank (which includes the above balance of $3,314.88), held as collateral security against note indebtedness of $9,704.60	13,425.00
Balance of Liability	$568,78

NOTE.—There is due the University on Tuition $2,083, considerable of which is "hard" indebtedness.

EXPENSE LIST.

To	Interest paid Bank on money borrrowed . .	$2,665 35
"	Coal	231 00
"	Gas	102 80
"	White-washing, Plastering and Glazing Council House and Union Academy	326 67
"	Collecting "hard" Accounts	35 50
"	Printing Catalogues, Circulars, Receipts, Bill-heads, Cards, etc	161 90
"	Postage	9 50
"	Chemicals for Laboratory	18 10
"	Wood	21 00
"	Advertising	17 30
"	Petty Expenses, for school purposes, by Dr. Park	246 40
"	Rent for Union Academy, 20 months, @ $ 50.00	1,000 00
"	Discount on Scrip sold	31 60
"	School Act	5 00
"	Gravel, and spreading	9 00
"	Books from Washington, D. C	5 00
"	Freight on ditto	5 40
"	"Omaha Bee"	3 30
"	Loss on Hay, paid Bishop	3 05
"	Water Buckets	2 10

" Centennial Map	8	75
" Cleaning Vaults	6	75
" New Set of Books	7	50
	$4,922	97

LIST "C."

Red Room:—1 globe, 1 set tin measures, 1 map of United States, 1 set anatomical charts, 1 wash-stand, bow; bucket and looking-glass, 1 waiter, 1 seal press "University of Deseret," 1 pulley and collar apparatus, carpet (new).

Dr. Park's Office:—1 stove, pipe and zinc, 6 chairs, 1 desk, 1 secretary, 1 spittoon, 1 paper basket, 1 mat and carpet.

Study Room:—1 black-board, 1 "solar system", 1 clock, 1 large set Guyot's wall maps, 1 map of United States, 54 desks, 2 chairs, 1 teacher's desk, 1 Webster's dictionary, 1 Worcester's dictionary (both unabridged), 1 large stove, piping and scuttle.

Laboratory:—1 arm chair, 1 scuttle, 1 furnace, 1 black-board, chemicals and laboratory apparatus.

Room B (Toronto's):—1 black board, 1 stove, piping and scuttle, clock, 1 set of Tennay's natural historical tables, 1 set of Johnson's natural philosophical charts, 1 large Centennial map of the United States, 1 pneumatic trough (large), 1 small ditto, 2 tables, 1 scuttle, 3 benches (backs), 2 ditto (without backs), 1 set of drawers.

Museum:—Cabinet and contents, marked "Library and Cabinet", 1 large cabinet case, animals and birds, etc., 1 bench (with back), banners, 1 cabinet and case, shelves, 1 propagator, and factory curtains.

Reading Room:—2 black-boards, 1 stove, piping and scuttle, 1 clock, 6 benches [with backs], 1 ditto [without], 1 desk, 7 good chairs, 3 tables, 2 large globes, book shelves, 1 step-ladder, 1 historical chart.

Cellar:—2 doors, 1 library fence.

Library:—524 volumes.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS attending the University of Deseret during the Second Semester of the Academic Year 1875-6, during the Year 1876-7, and the First Semester of the Year 1877-8, together with the number in each Branch of Study.

YEAR 1875-6. SECOND SEMESTER.

BRANCHES OF STUDY AND NUMBER IN EACH BRANCH.

ATTENDANCE DURING THE TERMS OF THE YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Reading and Elocution.	Arithmetic.	Orthography and Punctuation.	Grammar.	Geography.	Differential Calculus.	Geometry.	Modern History.	Rhetoric.	Virgil.	Cæsar.	Analytical Chemistry.	Civil Government.	Botany.	Geology.	Mineralogy.	U. S. History.	Penmanship.	Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Third Term,	96	82	178	131	129	99	95	61		16	7	70	3	3	8	54	6	14			8	32
Fourth Term,	56	58	114	86	88	53	62	60		13		36	3	3	4	40	4		6	38	55	37
Total for the Semester,	100	84	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

YEAR 1876-7.

BRANCHES OF STUDY AND NUMBER IN EACH BRANCH.

ATTENDANCE DURING EACH TERM OF THE YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Reading.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Orthography and Penmanship.	Ancient History.	Mediaeval History.	Modern History.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Astronomy.	Zoology.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Introductory Latin.	Sallust.	Physiology.	Cicero.	Rhetoric.	Botany.	Political Economy.	Book-keeping.	Geology.	Trigonometry and Surveying.	Cæsar.	Virgil.	English Literature.	Mental Philosophy.	Theory and Practice of Teaching.	Penmanship.	Mineralogy.
First Term,	53	44	97	65	69	23	52	46	10				47	8	12	45	4			14	8	3	3													33		
Second Term,	65	48	113	79	77	40	65	51		13			41	7	11			4		17	11	3		51	2											33		
Third Term,	89	67	156	68	94	112	28	119			17								7	13						72	13	30	90	9	10	3	2			43	115	
Fourth Term,	60	56	116	46	69	88	15	87				48							4	9							12		62		5	1	2	48	31	43	95	7
Total for the Year,	103	85	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

YEAR 1877-8. FIRST SEMESTER.

ATTENDANCE DURING EACH TERM.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Reading.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Zoology.	Algebra.	Orthography and Penmanship.	Natural Philosophy.	Geometry.	Astronomy.	Civil Government.	General Chemistry.	Latin.	Physiology.	Theory and Practice of Teaching.
First Term,	55	57	112	82	87	74	76	16	14	65	22	9	9	6	10	3		21
Second Term,	67	72	139	106	113	103	102		10	91	19	7	8		8	3	51	23
Total for the Semester,	74	75	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AN ACT,

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF

DISTRICT SCHOOLS,

AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:* That the County Courts shall divide their respective Counties into School Districts where not already so divided, number the same, prescribe limits, change the boundaries thereof, and may consolidate two or more School Districts into one, should the public good so require; *provided*, that where School Districts have built school houses by a tax on the whole District, said District shall not be divided until equitable provision has been made for school houses in the new Districts to be organized. Settlers on or near County lines of two or more Counties may be formed into School Districts, by the mutual agreement of the County Courts of such Counties.

SEC. 2.—In each School District there shall be three School Trustees, who shall be elected by the qualified voters resident in the District; said Trustees shall qualify by taking and subscribing an oath of office, and give bonds to the County Court of the County in which they reside in such sums and with such sureties as the Probate Judge

thereof may approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices. Their term of office shall be for two years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 3.—The Trustees shall provide suitable School houses and keep the same in repair, employ teachers, and furnish fuel, maps, charts, and other suitable articles for school purposes, and may at their option collect tuition fees. They are hereby also empowered [to assess and collect, annually, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property within their districts, for school purposes, and shall have power to remit taxes,] to prescribe the manner in which school shall be conducted, to establish out-houses, playgrounds, and other appurtenances.

SEC. 4.—Whenever more than one-fourth of one per cent. per annum shall be necessary to purchase, build, repair or furnish school houses or for other school purposes, an estimate of the approximate cost thereof shall be made by the Trustees, and the rate per cent. may be increased to any sum not exceeding three per cent. per annum, as shall be decided by a two-thirds majority vote of the qualified voters resident in the District, present at a meeting called for that purpose; *provided*, that except by virtue of the annual tax of one-fourth of one per cent., provided for in Section 3 of this Act, the property of non-residents shall not be liable to tax for the payment of teachers.

SEC. 5.—For the calling of a meeting for the election of Trustees, or for voting on the rate per cent. of tax to be assessed, notice shall be given ten days before the time appointed for holding such election or taking such vote, by advertising, at least three times, in some newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation therein, if there be such paper published in the county, and by posting up notices in three public places in the district; said advertisement or notice shall state distinctly the time, place and object of said meeting, said notice shall be given by at least five permanent residents of the district,

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NOTE.—So much of Section 3 included in thebrackets is repealed by Section 33, Revenue Law.

but if the district be organized, then said notice shall be given by the Trustees. At such meeting Trustees may be elected, or a tax levied *viva voce*, or by ballot, as the meeting may determine.

SEC. 6.—The Trustees shall have power to appoint a Clerk, an Assessor, Collector and Treasurer, and prescribe their qualifications.

SEC. 7.—The Assessor shall, within such time as the Trustees may direct, make an assessment of all the taxable property in his district, and report the same to the Trustees, and when appealed to, the Trustees shall have power to examine said assessment, and, if necessary, correct the same; and their decision shall be final.

SEC. 8.—The Collector shall pay all moneys or property received on taxes to the Trustees or to the Treasurer, as the Trustees may direct; and whenever taxes shall have been assessed in accordance with this Act, and the tax-payers shall have been duly notified of the amount due, a majority of the Trustees or the Collector, shall have power to commence suits at law in any Court having jurisdiction, against any tax-payer who shall neglect or refuse to pay said tax; and upon any judgment so recovered no real or personal property shall be exempt from execution to make the amount of such taxes and costs, and any conveyance of such property made by the Trustees shall be valid.

SEC. 9.—The Trustees shall visit, officially, each school in their respective districts, at least once during each term; and, on or before the second Monday in October, in each year, take a census of the children, between the ages of six and sixteen years, residing in their districts; and within ten days thereafter, shall make a report to the County Superintendent hereinafter provided for, stating the condition of the school or schools under their supervision, and particularly the items contained in the following form.

NOTE.—So much of Sections 6, 7 and 8 as pertains to the election and duties of Assessor and Collector, is repealed and provided for in Section 11, Revenue Law.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES'

Annual Report of School District No....., in the Co of....., U. T., ending. ....,'8...,
.... Trustees.

No. of District.	No. of Schools.	Grade of Schools.	Branches taught.	No. of male teachers.	No. of female teachers.	No. of male children in district between the ages of six and sixteen years.	No. of female children in the district between the ages of six and sixteen years.	No. of male scholars enrolled.	No. of female scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance	Amount paid to teachers.	To males.	To females.	No of days school have been taught during the year.	No. of school libraries.	No. of volumes in each.	Present condition of school buildings, etc.	Amount of building funds raised.	Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools.	Value of school property,	REMARKS.

Trustees failing to so report shall be liable to prosecution on their bonds for neglect of duty; said suit to be prosecuted by the County Superintendent, and any amount so recovered shall revert to the benefit of the district.

SEC. 10.—All Schools organized under the direction of the Trustees in the respective School Districts of this Territory, shall be known, in law, by the name and title of District Schools, and shall be entitled to a just and equitable apportionment of any Public School fund, arising from the General Government or by Legislative Enactment of the Territory.

SEC. 11.—The County Court of each county shall appoint, in their respective counties, where not already done, a Board of Examination, to consist of three competent persons, who shall judge of the qualifications of School Teach-

ers applying for schools; and all applicants of a good moral character, considered competent, shall receive a suitable certificate, signed by the Board, without which no person shall be eligible to employment, as teacher, by the Trustees.

SEC. 12.—Teachers of Schools shall furnish their respective Trustees with a quarterly report of their schools, in the following form:

SCHOOL TEACHER'S

Quarterly Report of School No.... District No.....Co. of ....., U. T. ending.....,18...
....Teacher.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.	Ages from.... to.....	No. of males.	No. of females.	Average daily attendance.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.											School books used.	REMARKS.
					Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	History.	Music.	Drawing.		

SEC. 13.—A majority of the Trustees shall have power to transact business; and in case of a vacancy in any School District. by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining Trustees shall immediately call an election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 14.—At the general election for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and biennially thereafter, a Territorial Superintendent of District Schools shall be elected, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall qualify by taking and subscribing an oath, and giving bonds wth approved sureties to the people of the Terri-

tory of Utah, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, said oath, bond, and securities to be approved and filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts. At the same general election, and biennially thereafter, there shall also be elected for each county in the Territory, a Superintendent of District Schools, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall qualify by taking and subscribing an oath of office, and giving bonds, with approved securities, in such sum as shall be prescribed by the Probate Judge of the county, which oath and bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court.

SEC. 15.—The Territorial Superintendent shall keep a record of the conditon of District Schools throughout the Territory, shall furnish each County Superintendent with a record headed according to form for Trustees' Reports, and also blank forms of said Reports, together with blank forms of School Teachers' Reports, as contemplated in this Act; and he shall cause to be printed such a number of the forms described in this Act, as shall be necessary for distribution to the Trustees and Teachers throughout the Territory, and distribute the same.

SEC. 16.—The Territorial and County Superintendents and the President of the Faculty of the University of Deseret, or a majority of them, shall, at a Convention called by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, for that purpose, decide what text books shall be adopted in the schools, and their use shall be exclusive and mandatory in all the District Schools of the Territory: *provided*, that no text-book so adopted shall be changed within a period of five years from its adoption, except for sufficient cause. The County Superintendents, with the Trustees in their respective districts, shall regulate the school terms, allowing such holidays and vacations as may be advisable.

SEC. 17.—The County Superintendent shall take the general supervision of the schools in his county, and visit them at least twice in each year, examine and audit the Trustees' books, and see that the Trustees are diligent in

the discharge of their duties. He shall keep a correct account with the County Treasurer and with the Trustees of School Districts, of all funds received and disbursed for school purposes in the county; shall audit all school accounts against the County Treasurer, and draw his Warrant in favor of the several School Districts for the payment thereof. He shall transmit to the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, on or before the first Monday in November annually, a full and complete financial statement of all funds received in his county, including amount of taxes collected by the Trustees in each district, voluntary contributions, and amounts arising from the General Government, or by Legislative Enactment of the Territory of Utah, or from any other source whatever, and amounts disbursed for buildings, furniture, and all school appurtenances, the actual tuition fees, together with a statistical statement in the following form:

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S

Annual Report for.....Co., ending first Monday in Nov. ....., 18.....,

..... County Supt.

Names of Districts.	No. of districts in County.	No. of districts reported.	No. of Schools.	No of male teaachers.	No. of female teachers.	No. of Boys in County between the ages of six and sixteen years.	No. of Girls in County between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Total between six and sixteen.	No. of male scholars enrolled.	No. of female scholars enrolled.	Total enrolled.	Per centage of names enrolled.	Average daily attendance	Per centage of school population actually attending school.	Amount paid to male teachers.	Amount paid to female teachers.	Total paid to teachers.	No. of days school have been taught during the year.	Present condition of school buildings.	Amount of building funds raised.	Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools.	Real value of school property,	REMARKS.

SEC. 18—The County Superintendents of District Schools are hereby authorized and required to proceed against all delinquent District Poundkeepers, or other parties, who have failed or shall fail to pay the school funds due, or which may hereafter become due, arising from the sales of estrays or from other sources, and shall pay all amounts thus collected into the County Treasury quarterly.

SEC. 19.—The annual school tax levied upon any railroad company in this Territory, shall be reported to the County Collectors in the respective counties, and be by them collected at the same time, and in the same manner as prescribed for the collection of Territorial and County taxes, and the amount thereof shall be paid into the County Treasury, to be drawn by the Trustees, according to the school population of the several districts, upon the order of the County Superintendent: *provided* such Collectors shall receive for their services at the rate of three dollars per day for the time spent in collecting said tax.

SEC. 20.--That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually is hereby appropriated for the use of schools in this Territory, twenty thousand annually of which shall be for the use of District Schools, to be drawn on the orders of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools in favor of the Treasurer of each county, according to the school population thereof, and shall be paid to the Trustees, by the County Treasurer, on the orders of the County Superintendent, as provided in the preceding section, and said moneys shall be used by the Trustees in paying school teachers, ascording to the average daily attendance of pupils. Five thousand dollars annually to the University of Deseret, to be drawn by and expended under the direction of the Chancellor and Board of Regents: *provided*, that forty pupils annually shall be instructed free of charge, for tuition, books, or apparatus, for one year in the Normal Department of said University. Said pupils shall be selected by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, from persons nominated by the County

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NOTE.—Section 19 is repealed and this tax provided for in Section 8, Revenue Law.

Superintendents of the several counties, according to the District School population thereof, and his certificate shall entitle the holder to all the benefits of this provision. The character of the studies pursued by said pupils shall be such as may from time to time be advised by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. Each pupil so educated, shall sign an obligation, to the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, conditioned that for each year's free tuition so received, he or she will serve one year as a District School teacher, if required so to do by their respective County Superintendents.

SEC. 21.—The County and District apportionment contemplated in the preceding section, shall be made by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, based upon the annual reports of County Superintendents during the first week in December in each year, according to the number of all the children in the districts between the ages of six and sixteen years, and forward a certificate to each County Superintendent, setting forth the amount allotted to each county, and a copy of such certificate to the Territorial Auditor, whose duty it shall be to issue a Warrant to each County Treasurer, on application therefor, setting forth the amount allotted to his county.

SEC. 22.—Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to interfere with any assessment heretofore made or contract entered into by the parties under the former law, or suits pending that have originated under any former Act of this Legislature. Nor to appropriate any part of the school funds to any Private, Select or High School, or any Boarding School, or Academy, or any School whatsoever not under the immediate control and direction of the School District Trustees, except as provided in Sec. 20. Nor to prevent the present Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools, from continuing in office until superseded by election as herein provided for.

NOTE.—So much of Section 20 as appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars, is repealed by Section 33, Revenue Law.

SEC. 23.—After the passage of this Act all the school property acquired, both personal and real of any School District shall be the property of such District for school purposes; and prior to the erection or construction of any school buildings on any lot or parcel of land (except on public domain), the School Trustees shall first obtain from the owner of such lot or parcel of land, a deed in fee simple, by purchase or otherwise, the deed to run from the grantor to the School Trustees of said School District, and their successors in office, as grantees, and shall record said deed in the proper office for recording deeds in that county.

SEC. 24.—An Act entitled "An Act providing for the establishment and support of Common Schools," approved Jan. 19, 1866, and an Act entitled "An Act defining the meaning of the term Common Schools and in relation to the further duties of County and Territorial Superintendents of Common Schools," approved Feb. 21, 1868; and an Act entitled "An Act further defining the duties of County and School District Collectors," approved Feb. 16, 1872, and an Act entitled "An Act Appropriating Money for School Purposes," approved Feb. 20, 1874, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 18, 1876.

Section 1 of "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved Feb. 22, 1878," provides that an *ad valorem* tax on all the taxable property in the Territory of Utah, of three mills on the dollar, shall be assessed and collected annually for the benefit of District Schools.

Section 2, par. 3, provides that property owned by any School District is exempt from taxation.

Section 8 provides for the proper taxation of railroads, and supersedes Sec. 19 of the present School Law.

Section 11 provides for the election of Assessors and Collectors, and supersedes so much of Secs. 6, 7 and 8 of the present School Law as pertains to said officers.

Section 18 provides that the County Clerk shall report to the Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, the amount of School Tax assessed in his county, on or before the first day of July in each year, and "all Territorial, School and County Taxes, provided for in this Act, shall be due and payable on the first day of July annually, and any and all taxes remaining unpaid on the thirty-first day of October shall be deemed delinquent."

Section 31 provides that "The revenue accruing under the provisions of this Act for the benefit of District Schools, shall be disbursed under the provisions of Sec. 608 (Sec. 20 School Law) Compiled Laws of Utah, relating to the distribution of funds for the benefit of District Schools, or as may otherwise be provided for by law."

Section 33 provides that "all that part of Sec. 591 (Sec. 3 School Law) Compiled Laws of Utah, which reads as follows: 'To assess and collect annually a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property within their districts for School purposes, and shall have power to remit taxes,' also so much of Sec. 608 (Sec. 20 School Law) Compiled Laws of Utah, as relates to the appropriation of $25,000 annually for the use of Schools in this Territory, and all Acts and part of Acts heretofore passed in relation to assessing and collecting County and Territorial Taxes, superseded by or in conflict with any of the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed; *provided*, always, that such repeal shall not affect, or in anywise impair any right accruing, or any liability, forfeiture or penalty incurred under such repealed Acts or parts of Acts, or affect any suit, prosecution or pro-

ceeding begun or pending previous to said repeal; but all rights, forfeitures, liabilities or penalties incurred under said Acts may be enforced the same as if such repeal had not been made, nor shall such repeal affect the right to any office or change the term or tenure thereof; and the Assessors and Collectors now in office in their respective counties are hereby authorized and empowered to assess and collect the Territorial, School and County Taxes for 1878, under the provisions of this Act. (All delinquent taxes due and remaining unpaid on the first day of March, 1878, shall be collected of the person assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the Collectors of their respective counties.)"